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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR
1959.

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.~~D~~H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FARNBOROUGH



WITH
THE COMPLIMENTS OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

H. L. SNOWDON, F. A. P. H. I.

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FARNBOROUGH.

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Councillor W.H. HITCHCOCK, J.P., C.C.

Vice Chairman of Council :

Councillor R. PERRY.

Members of Health Committee :

Councillor Mrs. P.E. MOSSES, M.Sc. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. G.I. BENNETT.

Councillor H.A. CARPENTER.

Councillor K.J. LATTY .

Councillor H.C.B. MACKEY, A.F.R.Ae.S.

Councillor H.J. WHITE.

I N D E X

Medical Officer of Health's Report	..	..	..	Pages 1 - 14
Chief Public Health Inspector's Report	..	..	..	Pages 15 - 48

				<u>Page</u>
Agriculture Act, 1956	..	..	..	30
Ambulance Service	..	..	..	5
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	25
Clinics and Treatment Centres	..	..	..	5 - 7
Diphtheria Immunisation	..	..	..	11
Disinfection and Disinfestation	..	..	..	28
District Health Sub Committee	..	..	..	5
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	16
Dustbins, Provision of	..	..	..	22
Environmental Hygiene - Inspection of the Area	..	..	..	25
Factories	..	..	..	29
Family Planning Clinic	..	..	..	7
Farnborough Air Display	..	..	..	31
Food Hygiene	..	..	..	40
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	..	..	..	35
Health Education and Publicity	..	..	..	43
Health Visitors	..	..	..	7
Home Help Service	..	..	..	8
Housing	..	..	..	32 - 35
Ice cream	..	..	..	36
Industrial Hygiene	..	..	..	29 - 30
Imitation Cream	..	..	..	37
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	9 - 10
Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases	..	..	..	8
Laboratory Facilities	..	..	..	8
Legal Proceedings	..	..	..	31
Meat and Other Foods, Inspection of	..	..	..	37
Meteorological Statistics	..	..	..	14
Midwifery Services	..	..	..	8
Milk Supply	..	..	..	35
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	29
New Building Construction	..	..	..	18
Nurseries	..	..	..	8
Occupation Centre	..	..	..	8
Outworkers	..	..	..	30
Overcrowding	..	..	..	35
Pet Animals	..	..	..	30
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	..	..	..	12 - 13
Professional Nursing in the Home	..	..	..	7
Public Cleansing and Salvage (including Refuse Collection and Disposal)	..	..	..	18 - 25
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	18
Rodent and Insect Control	..	..	..	26 - 28
Rivers and Streams	..	..	..	17
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	17
Shops	..	..	..	30
Smallpox Vaccination	..	..	..	13
Swimming Baths and Pools	..	..	..	26
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	11
Vital Statistics	..	..	..	2
Water Supply	..	..	..	16

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
(With Qualifications)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

- W. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Deceased 5th February, 1959).
J. CRAIG LINDSAY, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
(Acting Medical Officer of Health to 7.9.1959.)
J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. D.T.M & H.
(From 8.9.1959.)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC CLEANSING

H. L. SNOWDEN.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke
Inspector.

Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of
Public Health and Hygiene.

Building Inspector's Certificate,
Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. ASTIN.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J.E.T. BASTABLE.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

CHIEF CLERK :

W. G. HOWE.

CLERKS:

- MRS. A. WALTER (To 14.11.1959)
MRS. J.M. HILL (To 2.1.1959)
MISS F.M. MOON (5.1.1959 to 10.8.1960)
MISS J.M. CREBBIN (From 20.7.1959)
MRS. M.G. STONER (From 30.11.1959)

GENERAL ASSISTANTS

- D. H. JOINER
R. ENTICKNAP (From 13.4.1959)

RODENT OPERATOR

A.E. SCOTT

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1959.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Alexandra Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel : Farnborough 1400.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for 1959, prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

This is my first report and much of the work recorded took place before I assumed duty and so I prefer to be more a recorder than a commentator. My predecessor the late Dr. Walmsley died early in February 1959, and Dr. Craig Lindsay, Medical Officer of Health, Aldershot, the interim Medical Officer of Health, made appropriate reference to the loss sustained by the community in the Annual Report for 1958.

Points of note in the vital statistical figures are the reduction in the estimated mid-year population, the birth rate remains about the same, the death rate is a little higher and the infant mortality rate considerably lower than in the previous year. The incidence of infectious diseases was very much higher owing to the biennial increase in the number of cases of measles. No case of poliomyelitis nor of diphtheria was reported.

Much time and effort was spent by the staff in carrying out the poliomyelitis vaccination programme and in this connection the invaluable help of the private medical practitioners is gratefully acknowledged. Recognition too should be made of the preventive health work carried out by private practitioners in their immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their ready assistance, enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. COUTTS MILNE

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,767 acres
Population (Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-Year 1959)	.. .. .	.. .. .	30,290
Population at Census 1951	.. .. .	.. .. .	27,702
Number of Dwelling Houses (at April 1960)	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,157
Rateable Value	.. .. .	.. .. .	£489,920
Rates in the £	.. .. .	.. .. .	17/6d.
Product of a Penny Rate	.. .. .	.. .. .	£2,000.3.8d.

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population figure for 1959 of 30,290 shows a decrease of 730 from his estimate for the previous year.

The Registrar General in reply to my query has commented.

"According to our information, while it is true that the civilian population of the area increased by nearly 1,000 between mid-1958 and mid-1959, this increase was more than offset by the reduction in the number of members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area."

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	289	259	548
Illegitimate	9	8	17
	<u>298</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>565</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 population (Live Births)	19.58 (standardised)
" " " " "	18.65 (crude)
National rate " "	16.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.0%

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births)	12.24
National still birth rate	20.7

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	294	261	555
Illegitimate	9	8	17
	<u>303</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>572</u>

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

Comparability factor	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
	1.05	1.51

(This factor when applied to the local rate gives a figure which can be compared with the rates for other areas).

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	..	..	12.39
National rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	22.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000			
legitimate births	..	..	12.39
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000			
illegitimate births	..	..	Nil

Neo-Natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

Deaths of infants under one week of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Neo Natal (first four weeks) mortality						
rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	10.62
National neo-natal rate	..	..	..	..	..	15.8
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under one week)						8.85
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined)	..	..	..	..	..	20.97
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..			1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
National rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births (provisional)	..	..	..	..	..	0.38

Infant Mortality

It will be noted that the Registrar General has supplied figures of the number of deaths of infants under one week of age, so allowing the early neo-natal mortality (deaths under one week) to be calculated as well as the perinatal mortality rate - the latter taking into account the still births plus the deaths occurring during the first week of life.

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	124	101	225
Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised)	..	..	.. 11.20
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	..	..	.. 7.42
National rate per 1,000 population	..	..	.. 11.6

Causes of Death :-

All Causes	<u>Male</u> 124	<u>Female</u> 101
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	..	-
2. Tuberculosis (other)	..	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	..	-
4. Diphtheria	..	-
5. Whooping Cough	..	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	..	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	..	-
8. Measles	..	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	14
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	-
16. Diabetes	1	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	15
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	23	16
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	3
20. Other Heart Disease	7	15
21. Other Circulatory Disease	4	4
22. Influenza	3	1
23. Pneumonia	11	8
24. Bronchitis	6	1
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1
31. Congenital Malformations	1	2
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	9	8
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-
34. All Other Accidents	8	2
35. Suicide	-	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-

The commonest causes of death are diseases of the circulatory system which account for about one third of the total deaths, followed by the cancers and then by vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. These diseases, however, are not the commonest causes of illness, as has been shown by the findings of a survey of morbidity, referred to in the Ministry of Health Annual Report for 1958, carried out for a period of one year in more than 100 practices in England.

The common cold, not unexpectedly, gave the highest patient-consulting rate (i.e. the number of patients suffering from a disease regardless of the number of consultations) for individual diseases with a rate of 81.1 per 1,000, next came arthritis and rheumatism 64.9 per 1,000, then bronchitis 62.3 per 1,000.

It will be noted that the causes of death are in the main degenerative diseases or cancers, whose increase can be regarded as the result of the ageing of the population.

Considerable research is being carried out into the causation of such diseases and although we are unlikely to realise the success attained in the reduction of illness and death from infectious diseases, we may be able to prolong active life - to cull a term from the small screen advertisement, and to render the life of the older person less troubled by chronic illness and disability.

SECTION B.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

District Health Sub Committee

Certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946 have been devolved by the County Council upon a specially appointed District Health Sub Committee. This Sub Committee consists of representatives of the County Council, District Council, voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with the Health and allied services. The functions mainly devolved are day nurseries, ante-natal and post natal clinics, child welfare centres, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation and home help service.

Meetings of the Sub Committee are held monthly - normally on the third Monday of each month - ensuring that local needs of the personal health services are kept under review.

* Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with one large ambulance and one utility ambulance is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries should be made to the Superintendent Driver at Aldershot. (Telephone No. Aldershot 22244).

* Child Welfare Centres

Doctor Attends

Cove

Each session.

St. Christophers'
Church Hall.
Every Wednesday at
2 p.m.

* Child Welfare Centres (Cont'd)

	<u>Doctor Attends</u>	
Farnborough	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays only.	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.
Jubilee Hall	Each session	Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road. (near Railway Station). 1st & 3rd Fridays at 2 p.m.
Fox Lane Estate	1st Monday only	All Saints Church Hall, Fernhill Road. 1st & 3rd Mondays at 2 p.m.
Marlborough Lines	2nd & 4th Monday in each month.	Every Monday at 2 p.m.
Pinehurst Welfare Centre.	2nd & 4th Thursday in each month.	Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

* Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers).

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Held as required. (Attendance
by appointment only).

* Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinic,
Manor Park House,
Aldershot.

Every Tuesday afternoon
(from 1/3/60)
Every Friday - all day.
(By appointment only).

* Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children).

St. Mark's Church Rooms,
Farnborough.

Held every Tuesday morning
at 9.30 a.m. (except during
School Summer Holidays).
(No appointment necessary).

* Speech Clinic

School Clinic,
St. George's Road East,
Aldershot.
Every Tuesday, Wednesday and
Friday all day.
(By appointment only).

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS

Eye Clinic

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility, administered by the County Council.

Aldershot General Hospital,
St. Georges Road,
Aldershot.

Every Thursday afternoon.
(By appointment only).

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee. This clinic is now held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

Surgeon's Clinic	1st Tuesday morning in each month.
Remedial Clinic	Every Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday - All day.

Chest Clinic

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for certain other aspects of treatment.

Northfield Hospital,	Monday	9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Redan Road,	Tuesday	1.30 p.m. - 3 p.m.
Aldershot.	Thursday	9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.

Special Clinic

Northfield Hospital,	Males	- Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Redan Road,	Females	- Mondays 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Aldershot.		

Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday
at 2 p.m. (By appointment only)

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital)	
Farnham County Hospital	)	By appointment.
(Physiotherapy Departments))	

Family Planning Association

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, every Friday from 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Attendance is by appointment only, and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Clark, 69a West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

* Health Visitors

Area Served

Miss C.L. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.	Farnborough
The Old Malt House, Hawley (Camberley 959)	North part.

Mrs. M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.,	Pinehurst
34 Brookhouse Road, Hazel Avenue Estate,	and Cove.
Cove. (Farnborough 2446)	

Miss E.O. Lever, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.,	Farnborough
2B Clayton Road, Fox Lane North Estate,	Town Area.
Farnborough (Camberley 22610)	

Vacant Position	South Farnborough & Marlborough Lines.
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* Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district :-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Evans	105 Highgate Lane	North & West Wards (including Hawley Lane Estate).
Nurse Green	99 Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett.	South Ward.
Male Nurse Mr. A. Broadest.	6 Kingsway, Aldershot.	Whole District.

* Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year :-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Sutton	14 West Road	Hawley Lane Estate.
Nurse Norris	19 Stubbs Moor Road	Cove and Minley Estates.
Nurse Greep	The Bungalow, North Camp.	North and South Wards.

Institutional Accommodation
for Maternity Cases.

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

- * Services controlled or administered by the Hampshire County Council Health Department.

Moral Welfare Officer

Miss Wells. 38 Southampton Street, Farnborough.

Area Welfare Officer

Mr. C. Hemsley. Manor Park House. Telephone No. Aldershot 23941.

Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice-cream, etc., are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford, for bacteriological examination.

Home Help Service

When a mother is confined at home, or there is illness in the home and domestic help cannot otherwise be obtained, application can be made for the services of a Home Help. An application needs to be supported by a medical certificate and charges are assessed in accordance with income. The Divisional Organiser - Mrs. Meehan has her office in the Town Hall, Farnborough (telephone Farnborough 1400).

Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.

Three Registrations were operative during the year :

Miss S.M. Fenton, 54 Netley Street, Farnborough.

Mrs. E. Fletcher & Mrs. B. Linder, 25 Manor Road, Farnborough.

Mrs. Porter, 24 Manor Road, Farnborough.

Occupation Centre

This centre is at St. Albans Institute, Lynchford Road, Farnborough, for the daily care of mentally handicapped persons within the urban district and a wide surrounding area.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was four hundred and eighty four, compared with a total of one hundred and ninety nine in 1958.

Disease	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Measles	434	31	603
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	118	37
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	3
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	1	2	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non paralytic)	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	7	9	-
Dysentery	31	31	2
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-

General

In England and Wales in 1959 there was a gratifying decrease in the number of cases of poliomyelitis notified, nearly half the number reported in 1958. The reduction in cases of whooping cough noted in 1958 continued, being again less than half the number in 1957 and previous years. On the other hand scarlet fever was more prevalent and diphtheria cases showed an increase, London being the chief centre of the disease. Measles showed its accustomed biennial increase.

Measles

In Farnborough 434 cases were notified, all but 11 during the first half of the year, a complementary increase to the small number recorded in 1958. Ten of the cases were in children under one year of age.

Whooping Cough

Only six cases were reported compared with 118 in 1958 - the smallest number for a number of years. It is likely that this has been accounted for by the increasing number of children being immunised against this disease with combined or triple antigen.

Sonne Dysentery

31 cases of sonne dysentery were notified. The cases mainly occurred in January and February and appeared to be a continuation of the outbreak which occurred towards the end of 1958. It is generally agreed that by the time attention has been called to an outbreak of this disease the infection is wide spread in the community and these notified cases were presumably only an indication of the presence of the disease in the town as its mild nature, except at times in infants and old people, means that many cases are never treated or notified.

Control of the disease remains difficult and in this connection the comments of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report for 1958 may be quoted "Sonne dysentery is now an endemic disease with its main incidence in the winter months and associated with high densities of population. The spread is by direct or indirect contact from one person to another, not often through the intermediary of food. As the organism may be excreted for periods up to two months by convalescent carriers or symptomless excretors, only the most scrupulous standards of personal hygiene maintained by both children and adults, associated with the provision of adequate sanitary facilities in homes, schools and other institutions, can prevent its dissemination."

Food Poisoning

Seven cases of food poisoning were notified. Six of them were sporadic cases in which no causal organism could be discovered. The remaining case was associated with salmonella typhi-murium, being one of the more than 100 guests of a party of some 800 attending a function in London at the end of November who developed food poisoning. Of the eight guests from Farnborough and its neighbourhood, five were affected in varying degrees of severity.

Salmonella infection is the outstanding cause of food poisoning in this country. Animal sources are the main reservoirs of salmonella infections: egg products, especially duck eggs, frequently contain salmonella. Infection of calves is not unusual; in fact on two farms in Hartley Wintney district, calves were found to have died from salmonella typhi-murium and salmonella dublin although no human cases seem to have resulted. The vehicle of infection is often processed and made-up meats which are dangerous because of the time which elapses between the preparation and consumption of the food. Made-up meat dishes and other vulnerable foods, e.g. meat pies, stews, trifles, custards, can act as ideal breeding grounds for any dangerous germs that gain access, and if kept at a warm temperature the germs multiply rapidly. This, however, can be prevented if the food, after being cooked, is rapidly cooled and then placed in a refrigerator until required, instead of being left at room temperature and eaten cold or warmed up the next day. Storage of food in a refrigerator prevents the multiplication of dangerous germs. The important foods we need to refrigerate are all meats before and after cooking, made-up meat and fish products, milk, cream and liquid egg products.

Sickness and Diarrhoea

Sickness and ~~Di~~arrhoea are often the chief features of several communicable diseases as well as of food poisoning. In September an outbreak of what has been termed winter vomiting disease or sometimes gastric flu, occurred mainly amongst adolescents employed at the Royal Aircraft Establishment. Completely negative results were obtained from the laboratory examination of stool samples and no evidence was found that the illness was food borne.

Tuberculosis

12 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and one of non pulmonary (kidney) tuberculosis were notified during the year - compared with 7 cases in 1958.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases is :-

Age	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	1	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	1	1	-	-
15 - 24 years	2	1	-	1
25 - 44 years	4	1	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	-

Forty three cases were removed from the register and the total number remaining at the end of the year was 150; 136 (84 male and 52 female) being pulmonary tuberculosis and 14 (8 male and 6 female) non pulmonary cases.

A Chest Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

Immunisation

Immunisation schemes continue to play a major part in reducing the incidence of infectious diseases in this country. Three serious and disabling diseases have come, or are coming, under control in this way: viz diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis: to many people the former disease is now only a name, but the time has not yet been reached when we can afford to do without active protection against the disease. The school outbreak at Barking in the last quarter of 1958 shows that it can still spread in a community. Here 11 cases occurred and 14 carriers were detected - the main focus of infection being centred in an infants' school. Of the 11 cases, seven had never been immunised, two had begun but not completed a course of immunisation five and seven years previously, one had been fully immunised eight years earlier with a reinforcing dose four years before, and another had been immunised 12 years before with a reinforcing dose 8 years before. This outbreak showed, if proof were needed, that immunisation in infancy by itself is not enough and that reinforcing doses later are required.

No case has occurred in Farnborough for a number of years and in this we have been fortunate as reinforcing doses have been maintained at a dangerously low level. The poliomyelitis immunisation programme has undoubtedly contributed to this, but as the proportion of children who have had their third poliomyelitis injection increases, so the work of giving reinforcing doses against diphtheria can be stepped up.

In this connection it is worth quoting the Chief Medical Officer's comments in the Report of the Ministry of Health for 1958. "Events in 1958 should act as a warning to those who feel that diphtheria is a thing of the past and that an increase in its incidence is improbable. It is quite clear

that there is still a danger that this disease could again become a serious problem and that efforts to maintain a high level of immunisation of children cannot be relaxed."

The following table shows the number immunised during the year :

Number of children who completed a course of primary immunisation and who received reinforcing injections

	Diphth- eria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Whooping Cough Only		Triple Antigen		Diphtheria & Tetanus	
Ages	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B
Under 1	29	-	50	-	8	-	324	-	-	-
1-4 yrs	19	2	69	7	6	-	63	5	8	-
5-14 yrs	3	34	3	292	-	-	5	26	2	-
Totals	51	37	122	299	14	-	392	31	10	-

P = Primary

B = Booster

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme

Ample supplies of vaccine were available by the beginning of the year and intensive efforts were made to get as many as possible of the eligible age groups vaccinated.

Vaccination was offered at child welfare centres, through the schools, at places of work and at open evening sessions. The response from adolescents was poor until the unfortunate death of a famous footballer in April stimulated interest and concern of young adults of both sexes.

Press publicity is not always helpful. One well known weekly paper featured an article entitled "The frightening facts about the polio muddle" but on close perusal the facts were not so frightening and one felt the emphasis should have been placed on some of the recommendations such as increasing the strength of the vaccine, giving four instead of three injections, making the vaccine available to older age groups up to say the age of 40 (now being done) and more and better propaganda on a national scale.

Poliomyelitis vaccination has not yet been carried out long enough in this country to entirely demonstrate its value, but certain figures available justify continued confidence. The total uncorrected notifications in England and Wales for 1959 were 1,342, compared with 2,398 in 1958, 5,415 in 1957 and 7,305 in 1955.

In the United States, where vaccination has been carried out for a longer period, the total number of paralytic cases reported in 1958 was about 20% higher than the corresponding number in 1957, but much of this increase was due to an epidemic in Detroit where 164 of the 233 paralytic cases had not received vaccine and only 28 of the 69 inoculated cases had received 3 doses. In 1958 the rate of paralytic cases among totally vaccinated was 0.19 per 100,000 whereas among less than triply vaccinated persons it was 0.71 per 100,000. These figures warrant confidence in the protection afforded by three doses of vaccine.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated in Farnborough during 1959.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme

Group	Completed 2nd inj.	Completed 3rd inj.
Children born in years 1943-1959	2,440	4,820
Adults born in years 1933-1942	2,530	434
Expectant Mothers	301	270
Hospital Staffs & families vaccinated by General Practitioners, and Ambulance Staff and their families	7	24
H.M. Forces	1,233	39
TOTALS	6,511	5,587

Vaccination against Smallpox

The state of primary infant vaccination in the town may be considered reasonably good, a total of 409 babies under 12 months of age being vaccinated. There were 565 live births during the year so that the equivalent of 72.4% of the children born were vaccinated. This figure may be compared with that of 68% for the County of Hampshire, and with a rate of 44.5% for England and Wales for the year 1958.

The acceptance rate for infant vaccination varies greatly in different parts of the country from 12.79 in Brecon to 68.7 in Cambridgeshire and 72.55 in Carlisle.

The position in regard to the desirability of vaccination against smallpox was well put in the Ministry of Health Report for 1957 and I should like to quote the relevant paragraph "Smallpox is no longer endemic in Europe and the chance of the individual stay at home Englishman ever encountering it may be remote but not everyone remains at home and vaccination is often a pre-requisite for travel or for entry into many countries as well as essential protection in those areas in which smallpox is endemic. It is a desideratum of certain types of employment within this country and obligatory for service with the Armed Forces. So the probability is that for one reason or another a considerable number of residents in this country will find it desirable to be vaccinated on some occasion during their lives.

It is believed that the risks attending primary vaccination are least in infancy than at any other age and since many persons will need to be vaccinated at some time it is highly desirable that this should be done in infancy, if only as an insurance against possible untoward effects of vaccination later in life."

The following table gives details of the age groups vaccinated.

Age at which vaccinated.	Primary	Revaccination
Under 1 year	409	-
1 - 4 years	49	43
5 - 14 years	32	96
15 and over	21	183
TOTAL	511	322

Meteorological Statistics 1959

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Temperatures</u>		<u>Average</u>
	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Afternoon</u> <u>Humidity</u>
January	42.0°F	29.4°F	80%
February	45.1	33.9	78
March	52.8	38.8	71
April	57.1	42.4	65
May	64.7	44.9	55
June	70.7	50.3	56
July	75.4	54.6	57
August	73.9	54.4	60
September	72.2	48.1	49
October	63.6	44.6	65
November	50.6	39.0	82
December	48.1	39.7	85

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Sunshine</u>
January	65.6 mm	62.5 hrs
February	3.5	60.3
March	63.2	91.2
April	51.5	123.6
May	18.6	221.7
June	22.3	216.8
July	86.7	279.3
August	40.1	235.1
September	1.1	212.9
October	60.8	147.6
November	71.5	47.8
December	114.3	14.1

This Meteorological Report is published by courtesy of the Meteorological Officer, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants.

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for 1959, and my twentieth as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

The report covers the period ending 31st December, 1959 but the figures and costs of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Service are for the financial year ending 31st March, 1960.

It has been a year of intense activity in the Department. Faced with the work arising from a rapidly developing area it has not been possible to carry out the normal routine inspections of premises which are the basis of a Public Health Inspectors work and I am concerned about this. Changes of staff have occurred. Two members of the clerical staff left the Department and at the end of the year the Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. J.E.T. Bastable, obtained another appointment after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years valuable service in the Department.

Steady progress was made with the Unfit Housing Programme. Further properties were added and carried forward into 1960. Greater interest was shown in the Improvement Grant Scheme and more houses were modernised and improved with the aid of grants than in 1958.

The Public Cleansing and Salvage Services were maintained and the latest Costing Returns issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government show that Farnborough had the highest output and income from salvage of any Urban District in the country with a comparable population. Notwithstanding the building activity in the area the final costs of the Refuse and Salvage Collection Service were lower than for last year.

The construction of a sewer in Fernhill Road will enable us to improve conditions so that the residents in this road can enjoy the same amenities as the rest of Farnborough. I hope the remaining properties which are still without main drainage in this area will be provided with this necessary amenity at an early date.

The staff and work people of the Department have worked as a team to maintain the standard of the health services in Farnborough. This could not have been done without the continued interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I appreciate the help and advice of the Medical Officers of Health, Dr. J. Craig Lindsay Acting Medical Officer of Health and Dr. J. Coutts Milne since his appointment, and the co-operation of my fellow officers.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.L. SNOWDEN
Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

There were no changes in the water supply arrangements for the district, which continued to be satisfactory, and close liaison was maintained between the Officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

Regular samples were submitted for hardness tests. These were satisfactory, and complied with the statutory standard of 12 grains per gallon.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The two sewage disposal works in the district, South Farnborough and Cove, continued in use, and the first stage of the extension of Cove Sewage Disposal Works came into service.

A sewer was constructed in Fernhill Road which will enable 43 houses at present draining into cesspools or soakaways to be provided with main drainage and modern sanitation. There yet remain unsewered, Sandy Lane, Cold Harbour Lane and a portion of Chapel Lane in which there are 74 properties with cesspool drainage, or where the drainage discharges into soakaways or ditches, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in what is now becoming a built up area and to which I drew attention in my report last year. Steps are being taken to sewer Sandy Lane; the remaining unsewered sections ought to be dealt with as soon as possible.

Twelve of the houses in Fernhill Road, where the new sewer became available, were connected to the sewer by the end of the year and this resulted in the abolition of eight cesspools and three septic tanks. Two houses in North Farnborough with cesspool drainage were demolished, but the cesspool was retained for use with the sanitary convenience at an adjoining site used as quarters by a travelling showman.

In my last report I referred to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs at premises where pigs were being kept on a large scale without provision having been made for drainage. This state of affairs continued and the Council resolved to institute legal proceedings.

The supervision of drainage work to new buildings is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and drainage involving all new and reconstruction work to existing buildings by your Public Health Department. New drains and fittings constructed are subjected to water or smoke tests before they are approved.

The following table gives details of the properties which are not connected to the main sewerage system and the type of sanitary accommodation provided :-

TABLE I

No. of Properties	Means of Drainage Disposal			Sanitary Accommodation		
	Septic Tank	Cess pool	No proper Drainage	W.C's	Pail or Chemical Closets	Waste Water Closets
North Ward 17	5	9	3	15	3	6
West Ward 130	25	76	29	64	53	-
South Ward 4	-	4	-	4	-	-
Total 151	30	89	32	79	56	6

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the River Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, which is a tributary of the River Blackwater. These streams are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board for the prevention of pollution.

A case of pollution occurred at our controlled refuse tip caused by the action of sulphur reducing organisms. Although we have been on this land for nine years this trouble had not occurred before. Previous experience of the problem at another site taught us to take special precautions to prevent it. However it did occur and it caused much trouble before we were able to check it, at any rate for the present.

Notwithstanding the rapid development of the area there are many ditches forming water courses which continue to be a source of difficulty. They usually convey road surface water as well as water from private premises across private lands, and blockage by natural or other means results in flooding higher up the water course.

4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in the drainage and sewerage section of my report show the number and types of sanitary accommodation, other than fresh water closets, in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers. Pail or chemical closets in use at moveable dwellings are not included in this table.

With a few exceptions, the pail closets are in the unsewered part of the West Ward and their replacement by modern sanitation is awaiting the provision of main sewerage. Three pail closets were replaced by fresh water closets, and one was abolished as the result of the demolition of an unfit house. This type of sanitary convenience is an anachronism in a district like Farnborough.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Public sanitary conveniences are provided at the following sites :-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Male</u> <u>Urinals</u>	<u>W.C.s</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>W.C.s</u>
Lynchford Road (Artillery Road)	6 stall	1	-
Lynchford Road (opposite No.68)	2 stall	1	-
High Street - Camp Road	-	-	4
Town Hall (Guildford Road)	4	1	3
Clock House	2	1	2
Cove Green	2 stall	1	2

In addition to the above, conveniences are also available for use by the public at the Council's Recreation Grounds.

New sanitary conveniences are being constructed in conjunction with the new shopping centre at Queensmead and the temporary conveniences near the Clock House Roundabout, which are situated on private land, will shortly be demolished. An alternative site for these has not yet been provided.

The newer conveniences situated at the Town Hall and in Camp Road, and those in course of construction in the shopping centre, are provided with washing facilities including hot water.

We have much leeway to make up before we can claim that the Urban District is provided with adequate and satisfactory public lavatories.

The cleaning and maintenance of public sanitary conveniences is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

6. NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

There was no slackening in the rate of new building development of all kinds. The Engineer and Surveyor refers to me for comment, deposited plans which affect the work of the Public Health Department namely, factories, shops, food premises and alterations to houses and buildings. This helpful liaison enables matters to be dealt with in the planning stage which are not necessarily contraventions of the Building Byelaws, but do not comply with Public Health legislation and can result in difficult and costly alterations if not dealt with at the planning stage.

7. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

General

The Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage.

No material changes were made in our system of collection and disposal during the year and the following collection services were maintained :-

- (a) Dustbin refuse collected once per week.
- (b) General salvage collected once per week.
- (c) Kitchen Waste collected twice per week in most areas.

Refuse Collection

Dustbins are carried out to the vehicles and returned to the premises by the Council's workmen.

The rapid development of the area is straining our collection arrangements to the uttermost. It continues to be difficult to recruit labour, and the men had to work overtime in order to maintain regular collections.

Refuse Disposal Controlled Tipping and Land Reclamation

All refuse from the Urban District, including refuse from military premises within the Urban District and some military refuse from outside, is dealt with at the controlled tip situated on War Department land at Pinehurst, a convenient site situated nearly in the centre of the district.

This site of some nine acres will soon be filled and another tipping site must be found very soon. As a result of the great demand for land in Farnborough and in the surrounding districts, the land available for tipping refuse is becoming very scarce. At the same time the development taking place is producing more refuse.

I think it is inevitable that refuse disposal will have to be considered on a wider basis and Local Authorities will have to formulate joint schemes. The days are gone when each Local Authority could expect to provide tipping sites within its own area. The alternative may be mechanical disposal of some kind with incineration, but even with this expensive system a tip is still required for the large proportion of incombustible material and residue.

The International Drott Tracked Shovel continued to give good service. New tracks were fitted after just over two years operating.

At one stage during the dry summer the tip was set on fire on three occasions in less than two weeks. This caused dislocation of work and complaints from residents in the vicinity, and it was very fortunate that the Drott was available to deal with the fires before they got a serious hold. Watch was kept and the police prosecuted several people interfering with the tip. After this no further fire trouble was experienced.

The amount of refuse brought to the tip was 6,397 consignments or loads with an estimated tonnage of 12,193.

Salvage

The total of 1,231 tons of salvage materials collected was a record for any year since the service was commenced. It was sold for the sum of £8,371., 125 tons and £615. above the previous year. This was equivalent to approximately 2.8 cwts. and an income of approximately 20/3d. per house per annum.

Since the start of the Salvage Organisation in 1940, 18,847 tons of materials have been sold, for the sum of £103,146. The Salvage Stewards Scheme continued, but was not extended in the new areas where development is taking place so rapidly that we have not had an opportunity to concentrate on the development of the Salvage Service. This will be done as soon as possible.

The collection and sale of salvage is summarised in Table II.

The latest public cleansing costing returns issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the financial year ending 31st March, 1958 show that our output of salvage and resultant income was the highest of any Urban District in the country with a comparable population, indeed of any Urban District with a population below 50,000.

Waste Paper

This material, which at the start of the year was the subject of quota restriction, was freed entirely during the period under review. The amount despatched to the mills increased by 50 tons with a corresponding increase in income of £333.0.0d.

Metal Salvage

During the year the Iron and Steel Industry overcame the slump which had prevailed since 1958. As a result, 168 tons of metal were salvaged and sold compared with 77 tons in the previous year. Income increased from £411. to £760.

Kitchen Waste Collection Service

The collection arrangements for this kitchen waste material were twice weekly for most of the district and weekly on the new estates. We continued to take all the material to the concentrator plant of Messrs. National By-Products and the amount collected was 366 tons, 15 tons less than the previous year.

2,017 household containers are on issue to householders and 69 bins are in use at shops, cafes, and similar premises. A survey having revealed that many containers were not being used, these were withdrawn from issue.

This section of the Salvage Service is difficult to operate and supervise to our satisfaction, it is unpopular with our workmen and yet it is essentially one where so much depends on the co-operation between the collector and the householder.

In November the Health Committee considered the future of this Service and it was decided that it be continued and that a weekly collection be gradually introduced instead of a twice weekly one as it was found that most householders who took part only put out the containers once a week. This change cannot take place until we obtain a vehicle of larger capacity. A twice weekly collection will be continued at food premises.

TABLE II

THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS
IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31ST MARCH 1960

MATERIALS	YEAR ENDED 31/3/59		YEAR ENDED 31/3/60		TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31/3/60.	
	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £
Kitchen Waste	381	1,710	366	1,737	7,409	20,703
Paper	620	5,037	670	5,370	7,336	56,611
Metals	77	411	168	729	2,773	8,916
Textiles	27	568	25	495	500	11,889
Glass	-	-	-	-	649	2,665
Bones	-	-	-	-	112	556
Miscellaneous	1	30	2	40	68	559
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
	1,106	7,756	1,231	8,371	18,847	103,146

Employees

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Department consists of 30 work people, comprising foreman, assistant foreman, driver/mechanic, 7 drivers and 20 men and youths.

It is only to be expected that in Farnborough, where there is full employment, it will be difficult to recruit men for the arduous work of refuse collection. It is only a proportion of men who are physically able to do the work, and a yet smaller proportion who are prepared to do it. This is understandable when there is much easier, cleaner and congenial work available. It is, however, a service which has got to be carried on day in and day out whatever the weather, and the public are hard task masters. We soon hear if a dustbin goes unemptied. We have our nucleus of regular men who have been with us for many years and they are supplemented by men who come and go.

The five day week is increasing amongst local authorities who find that its introduction is necessary in order to compete with industry for labour. The Council considered its introduction but decided against it. During the summer vacation we have been able to recruit students to assist with salvage work. These boys have worked well and it has been very useful to obtain their services at a time when our regular workmen are on holiday.

Bonus schemes are operated for the salvage of materials at the controlled tip and for the baling of paper when done outside normal working hours.

I should like to make special mention of Alfred Gaines who retired on grounds of ill health three years before his normal retirement. Mr. Gaines was in the employ of the Council for 32 years. In later years he was whole time on vehicle and plant maintenance and other duties in the Department. When the Ambulance Service was operated by the Council, under my control and that of my predecessor, he was in charge of that service which operated for so long and so efficiently, not only in Farnborough but areas around. He was a most conscientious and able servant of the Council.

Sickness

There was an increase in the loss of time amongst the workmen caused by sickness, 452 days compared with 293 in 1958. Whilst 91 days of these were due to the serious illness of our mechanic, A. Gaines, it is still higher than last year. 15 men of our establishment of 30 were away sick for periods ranging from 4 to 73 days (excluding the 91 days of the mechanic). During this period 44 different men were employed.

Provision of Dustbins

In order to encourage their use, dustbins of British Standard Specification are sold by the Department at cost price to owners and householders and 92 were sold.

One hundred and twenty six informal notices and one statutory notice requiring the provision of dustbins were served and one hundred and fifteen complied with.

The provision of rubber lids and bottom rims on dustbins to reduce noise is an interesting and a useful development, if owners and householders will pay the added cost.

Trade Refuse

Where there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises one bin is emptied without charge and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage. All other trade refuse is charged at the rate of 6/6d. per bin per quarter. A charge of 4/- a load is made for trade refuse brought to the tip.

Sixty nine traders are paying for the collection of trade refuse. Collection and disposal produced an income of £544.

Plant and Equipment

We have in use two electrically operated paper baling presses, two tin baling presses, a paper sorting screen and an elevator to load bales on to lorries. It is proposed to replace the paper baling presses with more modern plant but this is awaiting extensions to the buildings, which in turn are awaiting purchase of additional land.

Vehicles

The vehicles have given good service. A new fore and aft tipping freighter fitted with power press was ordered, but not received. This will replace the side loading freighter for refuse collection work, which in turn will replace the smaller Mercury Truck now engaged on the collection of kitchen waste.

Details of vehicles in operation were as follows :-

<u>Make and Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year put into Service</u>
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter, Fore and Aft Tipper.	1958
1 International Drott Tracked Shovel.	1957
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loading Freighter. 12 cubic yards capacity.	1956
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper.	1953
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper.	1951
1 Mercury Truck Side Loading 3 cubic yards capacity.	1950
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Rear Loading Moving Floor.	1948
1 Dennis Vehicle Side Loading. 10 cubic yards capacity.	1945

Each vehicle receives regular cleaning and maintenance. Repair work is carried out by the Departmental Mechanic.

TABLE III

Collection and Disposal of House and
Trade Refuse for the year ending 31st March, 1960

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
	£	£	£	%
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>				
GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
(1) Labour	7,022	3,990	11,012	50.27
(2) Transport	9,090	426	9,516	43.44
(3) Plant, Equipment, Land & Buildings.	321	812	1,133	5.18
(4) Other Items	117	127	244	1.11
(5) Total Gross Expenditure	16,550	5,355	21,905	100
GROSS INCOME	2,282	7,680	9,962	—
NET COST OR <u>INCOME.</u>	14,268	<u>2,325</u>	11,943	—
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d	s. d	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only.	16. 4.	5. 7.	21.11.	—
Gross cost per ton, transport only.	21. 1.	—. 8.	21. 9.	—
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton or <u>income.</u>	33. 2.	<u>4.10.</u>	28. 4.	—
	£	£	£	
Net cost or <u>income</u> per 1000 population	472	<u>77</u>	395	—
Net cost or <u>income</u> per 1000 premises	1,730	<u>282</u>	1,448	—

Additional financial details are as follows :-

Gross Cost of Service	£21,905
Income	9,962
Net Cost of Service	11,943
Net Cost per head of population	7s.10½d.
Net Cost per house or premises	£1.8s.11d.
Rate Poundage :-	
Net Cost - equivalent rate in the £.	5.97d.
% of above to total rates in the £.	2.84%

Garage and Workshop

No further progress was made during the year with the proposal to erect additional garages at Cove Works, which the Department requires to satisfactorily house its fleet of vehicles.

The Cost of the Public Cleansing Service

The Public Cleansing and Costing Return, required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, has been completed by your Treasurer and Chief Public Health Inspector and forwarded for the financial year ended 31st March 1960, and is summarised in Table III.

We are able to show a reduction in our final costs. This has been brought about by a substantial increase of income.

We are repeatedly asked "does salvage pay?" Many people are sceptical about it, especially local authorities who do not operate salvage schemes. They point to the fact that we cannot readily produce a balance sheet of profit and loss. The fact remains that materials which are reclaimed and sold as raw material for industry would still have to be collected and disposed of if treated as household refuse and put in the dustbin. They would also take up valuable tipping space.

It seems to me that one should treat it as one would cost a job or a manufactured article, comparing the final cost and comparing the service which is given. If by not carrying out salvage work an equally efficient service could be given at the same, or a lower cost, there is no point in bothering with salvage.

In view of the discussions on the subject which take place in adjacent areas perhaps I over simplify the question. It is however rather pointless for local authorities whose rate payers have to carry out their own dustbins to the pavement, or even use skips or baths to avoid the carrying out and return of dustbins, to compare their costs with local authorities whose dustmen carry out and return them to the properties.

Suffice it to say the cleansing and salvage service in Farnborough, which I think is one of the most comprehensive, costs a little more than 1½d. per head of the population per week.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Appendix A on Page 44 gives the number of inspections carried out during the year.

Four hundred and thirty six complaints were received. All were investigated and action taken as required.

9. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work under the Clean Air Act has consisted of keeping under observation the chimneys of the relatively few steam raising plants in the district. Most are oil fired and have

not given any particular trouble.

Boiler plants using bituminous coal are mainly at Government Establishments and any trouble arising from excessive emissions of smoke from their chimneys is dealt with by informal negotiation.

A Byelaw is in force requiring that any installation in new buildings of appliances for heating or cooking shall be designed to burn smokeless fuels. This is also a condition when making improvement grants.

We have no facilities to record deposits of smoke. It would have been useful to know if the large amount of house building has added materially to air pollution in Farnborough. Whilst new houses are provided with appliances to burn smokeless fuel, undoubtedly some bituminous coal is burned in them.

The Council are members of the National Clean Air Society.

10. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool and a paddling pool in the district owned and managed by the Council.

The swimming pool is provided with an up to date filtration and chlorination plant, and the water was examined bacteriologically at regular intervals during the season.

The hot dry summer resulted in the pool being in constant use, which placed a heavy burden on the filtration plant, so much so that it was decided to restrict the numbers using the pool at any one time.

The paddling pool is emptied and refilled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is also a bathing pool at a private school in the area.

11. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

One man is employed for rodent control work, and he also carries out insect pest control work in conjunction with other members of the Department.

(a) Rodent Destruction

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table :-

Number of Properties inspected	..	..	..	597
Number of Premises found to be infested	..	..	..	267
Number of Dwellinghouses treated	..	..	..	166
Number of Business, Agricultural etc.,				
Premises treated	..	..	..	64
Total number of visits (inspections,				
prebaiting and baiting)	..	..	..	2,083

Rodent infestation in the district is well under control. Regular attention to places where rats are likely to breed, or be attracted, particularly sewage works, refuse tips, slaughterhouses and the like, has prevented any build up of infestation. Nevertheless it is a constant work of attrition and one sometimes wonders what the position would be like if the work was discontinued. After all very little was done with rat control until the start of the last war when it was taken in hand by the then Ministry of Food, mainly from a food conservation standpoint, and later transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises, a charge is made based on the actual cost of the work.

By arrangement with the proprietors, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at many business premises, covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Rechargeable rodent and other pest control work produced an income of £191.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hampshire Rodent Control Committee, which comprises seven local authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military district and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also send representatives. The meetings of the Committee were held quarterly in different districts.

(i) Prevention of Damage
by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was taken under the Act.

(ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

I think the position regarding rat infestation in our sewers can be regarded as most satisfactory. They were kept under observation and treatment and tests carried out throughout the district showed that even the oldest part of the sewerage system situated in South Farnborough has been brought well under control. This is no doubt due to the use of warfarin, used in conjunction with the mould inhibitor, parantiphenol.

(b) Insect Pests

Calls for this service continued to be heavy, and the type of pests was as varied as ever. Assistance is given by the Department where ever possible but it is often not appreciated that the destruction of many of these pests is not a statutory responsibility of the local authority but a service made available to the public to fill the need.

We had to draw the line when asked to hunt for adders and badgers. Another example was a report of a vicious tame magpie attacking young children. This would not have presented any problem, but there was an outcry in the neighbourhood when it was proposed to liquidate it. It was, therefore, taken some miles away and released, but it was soon back resuming its attacks on the children.

In addition to the destruction of rats and mice, three hundred and thirty four visits were made to deal with the following pests :-

Fleas	Wasps	Silver Fish	Mosquitoes
Cockroaches	Ants	Earwigs	Flies
Rabbits	Clover Mite	Squirrels	Wood Boring Beetles
Foxes	Maybugs		Carpet Beetle
Magpies			Wood Lice.

Supplies of insecticide may be purchased from the Department to enable householders to carry out work themselves when they are able to do so.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches and water-courses in the area are kept under observation for mosquitoes.

(i) Wasps

It was a particularly troublesome season for wasps. No less than 104 nests were destroyed, involving 223 visits. Owing to the position of many of these nests, situated in lofts and similar places difficult of access which require van and ladders and the like, the charge was increased from a nominal one of 5/- to 10/-. This did not decrease the calls on this service.

(ii) Bedbugs

For the first time it can be reported that no case of bedbug infestation occurred during the year under review. It would be too optimistic to hope that this state of affairs will continue, but the reduction in the occurrence of this objectionable pest is one of the most striking examples of the effect of modern insecticides.

(iii) Flies

We again experienced a number of very heavy infestations of flies in clock towers and similar high places. These were found to be cluster flies, which although objectionable are not a danger to health, like the house fly. There is no doubt that the availability to the public of aerosols is having a marked effect in reducing house flies.

(iv) Timber Boring Beetles

No cases of infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle were discovered or reported. Roof timbers of all new properties are still treated with insecticide as required by the special Building Byelaw which is operative in the district.

The common furniture beetle continues to be very prevalent. Assistance is given by the Department to try to keep this pest under control but we do not undertake treatment.

12. DISINFECTION WORK

Nine properties totalling thirty three rooms were disinfected. Material which requires steam disinfection is treated at the Northfield Hospital, Aldershot, under arrangements made with the Farnham Hospital Management Committee.

13. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The demand for caravan sites continued and the site for seventy-eight in Hawley Lane was fully occupied. This site is well operated and provided with the necessary amenities although the roads on the site have not yet been completed satisfactorily. There was a proposal to increase the size of the site to accommodate more caravans but this had to be abandoned owing to future road works affecting the site.

Licences to station caravans on individual sites are only granted in exceptional circumstances, including cases where persons want to station a caravan on a site whilst a house is built thereon.

The following is a statement of the position relating to caravans during the year.

Hawley Lane Site	78
Number of applications approved to station caravans on individual sites	7
Applications for licences not granted or withdrawn	2
Individual licences discontinued, the caravans having left the sites	3

In addition to the above there are three sites used by people operating amusement fairs. These are exempt from the licencing provisions of the Public Health Acts provided the caravans are used in the course of travelling for the purpose of their business. These sites were kept under observation.

14. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(a) Factories

Extensions and improvements to factories continued. This trend will mean that Farnborough will not be so restricted for its source of employment as was formerly the case.

Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued for three factories. Plans were prepared in each case to form part of the Certificate.

The following is a list of trades carried on in the factories :-

Cabinet making and upholstery.	Dental mechanic.
Cycle and motor repairs.	Baking.
Sausage making.	Engineering.
Food preparation.	Renovation of shock absorbers.
Radio and electrical repairs.	Tailoring.
Scrap metal and salvage.	Welding and sheet metal work.
Building.	Watch and Clock making.
Joinery.	Film developing.
Clothes dry-cleaning.	Scientific instrument making.
Motor repairs.	Refrigerator repairs.
Water treatment apparatus.	Saw-mill - woodworking.
Boot and shoe repairs.	Letter press printing and newspaper fudging.
Printing.	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping.
General masonry.	Laundrying.
Cleansing and purifying of metal drums.	Tile slabbing.
Manufacture of cosmetics.	Cellulose spraying.
Furrier.	Electrical engineering.
Pottery decorating and glazing.	Generation of electricity.
Aero engine servicing.	Repair of gas appliances.
Excavation of gravel.	Fibre glass products.
Lattice work.	
Wrought iron work.	

(b) Outworkers

Names and addresses of two outworkers, persons who do work at home on behalf of factories in other districts, were received. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions.

(c) Shops

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to health and welfare are administered by the Department whilst those relating to hours of closing by the officers of the County Council.

Many new shops are being built and existing shops improved. During the erection of new shops we try to ensure compliance with the Shops Act and other statutes which will apply to them, but this is proving difficult as the future use is often not known at the time of erection, nor the number of people to be employed. The minimum requirements for sanitary and washing accommodation are provided, and owing to the limited space at each shop it is going to be difficult to provide additional facilities should these be necessary.

15. PET ANIMALS

Three shops are licenced for the sale of pet animals. These were kept under supervision and were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

16. AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

This Act requires the provision of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities at agricultural holdings. Agricultural holdings includes market gardens and nurseries as well as farms.

Ten premises were found to come within the provisions of the Act in Farnborough and all were visited. In two instances the occupiers were asked to carry out small improvements to sanitary conveniences. The remainder were satisfactory.

For some reason which I find difficult to understand local authorities are responsible for seeing to the provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences but not the washing facilities. Washing facilities are the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. What a strange arrangement in these days when O. and M. is so popular, and how fortunate the same policy was not followed with food premises.

17. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The proprietor of a bake house and cafe was prosecuted under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Details are given on page 40.

18. SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS. FLYING DISPLAY AND EXHIBITION, 1959.

This annual event is a considerable responsibility for the Department. So much has to be done in so short a time, with so little opportunity to organise satisfactorily beforehand.

We carried out the supervision of the numerous food preparing premises, the collection of refuse, the supervision of sanitation, insect and vermin control, and the numerous other matters arising at what I think is claimed to be the largest affair of its kind in the world.

As the Council know, I have been dissatisfied with the supervision which it has been possible to exercise in previous years, but this year, after consultation with the Food Hygiene Advisory Officer of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made for three experienced student public health inspectors from the Salford Technical College to be seconded to the Department to assist with the work, their expenses being paid by the Society.

The Society provided and equipped a building with a telephone to use as Headquarters by the Department, from which our service could operate and be in constant touch with the office. This made a great difference and was more satisfactory for all concerned.

The students did a good job and we were able to maintain more constant supervision and contact with all the people with whom we have to work. Furthermore, having the additional staff on the weekend prior to the commencement of the Display and Exhibition enabled suggestions for improvements to be made instead of the difficult and often hopeless task of putting things right when the Display is in progress.

One of the largest caterers appointed a senior member of their staff to act as liaison officer to work with us, another useful innovation which could be adopted with advantage by other large caterers.

Last year I considered the need for more and better refrigeration arrangements, and it was very pleasing to find

that there was a vast improvement in this respect. Apart from the main caterers, most of the hundreds of the private kitchens on the terraces were so equipped. This was indeed fortunate. The hot weather during the Show made conditions in the tented kitchens almost unbearable. Ventilations fans were installed in some kitchens. In others it could not be done but their provision was promised for next year.

No cases of food illness were reported and there was regular liaison with the British Red Cross Medical Services who did not have to deal with any case of illness that could be associated with food.

Much favourable comment was made on the standard of hygiene and catering arrangements which is pleasing to record when one considers the scope of the Exhibition, and that high class catering is carried out on a vast scale under temporary arrangements.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

Provision of new houses

There was no slackening in the building of new houses. 397 were completed during the year, 379 by private enterprise and 18 by the Council. New estates are being developed where ever land is available, and few single plots remain for private individuals to purchase and erect houses of their own choice. Land values rose astronomically during the year and this will increase the price of houses. This is regrettable at a time when loan interest rates are so high.

The demand for housing accommodation is as great as ever. The Council had a waiting list of 465 applications at the end of the year compared with 528 at the end of 1958. Although this is a reduction, the figure does not correctly reflect the housing need, and the list would be much longer were it not for the residential qualification of five years imposed in 1958. There is no likelihood of this demand falling off in the foreseeable future with the expansion of industry and business in the area and its convenience to London.

Provision of houses since the war.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>Total</u>
Permanent houses provided by the Council	18	100 temporary 1,785 permanent
Houses erected by private enterprise	379	1,235
	<u>397</u>	<u>3,120</u>

Inspection and the Repair of Houses

It was not possible to carry out the routine inspection of houses under the Housing Acts to ascertain their condition, inspection being confined to complaints and the Unfit Housing Programme.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices A and B.

Rent Act, 1957

The Act enables tenants to apply for Certificates of Disrepair. As will be seen in the following table none were received and the only cases dealt with were brought forward from 1958.

Applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Proposals to issue Certificates of Disrepair made	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Undertakings given by owner	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Certificates Issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Applications received for Certificates as to remedying of defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Certificates Issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The Unfit Housing Programme

The year under review brings us to the end of the four year period which it was estimated would be required to deal with the 70 houses originally included in the Unfit Housing Programme. During this period we have increased this number so that it now stands at 105 and during the four years we have dealt with 89 of these, the remainder being carried forward into 1960.

When I say that 89 have been dealt with I mean that the necessary procedure, either formal or informal, has been carried out and the future of the houses determined, either by demolition, closure or wherever practicable by reconditioning.

The actual carrying into effect of these decisions has not, of course, been completed but it is proceeding steadily as will be seen from the tables which follow.

Progress of Programme

Number of houses originally included	..	..	70
Since added	..	..	35
			<u>105</u>

	<u>Programme as originally planned</u>	<u>Actually dealt with</u>
1956	12	21
1957	20	30
1958	20	19
1959	18	19
	<u>70</u>	<u>89</u>
Outstanding at 1.1.1960.	.....	16

The present position of the 89 houses dealt with is summarised as follows :-

Completed

	<u>1956/7/8/9</u>	<u>1959</u>
(1) Demolished	38	5
(2) Closed wholly or in part	11	1
(3) Undertakings accepted		
(a) That the premises will not be used for human habitation	3	-
(b) That the premises will be brought up to the required standard	31	22
(4) Premises brought up to standard and Undertakings or Orders revoked.	12	7

In addition to the above figures, fifty bungalows belonging to the Ministry of Aviation were demolished.

Procedure completed but work outstanding at 31st December 1959

(1) Awaiting Demolition	12
(2) Awaiting or in course of reconditioning.	19
(3) Families awaiting rehousing.	1

Reconditioning

Steady progress has been made in the reconditioning of houses in the programme and some quite good jobs have been done. When a house which is worthwhile can be saved it does mean that a modernised house is available at a cost below that of a new one, and may be within the means of people who cannot afford a new house. To save a house always gives me more satisfaction than to see one demolished but it is essential that the work be well done to avoid trouble at a later date. Unfortunately the demand for building sites is so great that builders prefer to buy and demolish houses and build new ones on the site, and presumably obtain greater profit for less trouble. Consequently they will pay more for the house than a person who is prepared to bring it up to standard.

Clearance area - Somerset Road and Place

The tenants of these houses were rehoused but the houses had not been demolished by the end of the year.

Improving houses with the aid of grants

The House Purchase and Housing Act which came into force during the year introduced Standard Grants in addition to the Discretionary Grants already in operation. There was an increase in interest in the scheme and sixty four applications were received of which thirty seven had been approved at the end of the year, twenty eight of these were from owner/occupiers and nine were from owners to improve tenanted houses.

Details are as follows :-

	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>
Applications for Grants		
pending and brought forward from 1958	-	2
Received during the year	24	38
Approved	20	17
Withdrawn	-	19
Refused	1	2
Pending at end of year	3	2
Amount paid in grants	£2,478.0.5d.	

Although the schemes submitted are mostly from owner/occupiers we are endeavouring to persuade owners to modernise tenanted accommodation by means of grants. Towards the end of the year we seemed to be having some success and a number of schemes were in course of preparation.

Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year there were two cases of overcrowding on the register. Two were added, two abated, leaving two outstanding at the end of the year. Thirty six persons were concerned in these cases.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The duties of the Department under this heading include the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all the animals killed at the slaughterhouses, the examination as may be necessary of all other foods sold in the district, and the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold under clean and hygienic conditions. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are regularly taken for bacteriological examination.

The work is described under its different headings.

(a) Milk Supply

There are thirty distributors of milk on the register, and one dairy. Supervision of the premises and milk supply was maintained.

All milk sold in the Farnborough district is designated, being either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The one dairy in which milk is pasteurised operates the Holder process. Regular satisfactory Phosphatase tests showed that the plant was efficient.

The trouble experienced at a Dairy with the unsatisfactory cleansing of milk bottles during 1958 was resolved during the year. Sixty six bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination of which seven did not reach the recommended standard. Four churn rinsings were examined and were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of the number and type of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) and (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, and dairies and persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations :-

Number of distributors of milk	..	..	..	30
Number of dairies on register	..	..	..	1
Dealers licenced to use the designation				
Tuberculin Tested milk	..	..	..	7
Dealers licenced to use the designation				
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	9
Dealers licenced to use the designation				
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	22
Supplementary licences issued for				
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	4
Supplementary licences issued for				
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	4
Supplementary licences issued for				
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	2
Dealers (Pasteurisers) licenced to use				
the designation Pasteurised Milk	..	..		1

Milk Sampling

During the year one hundred and twenty samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. One did not reach the required standard. This was from a Dairy situated outside Farnborough and was referred to the local authority concerned.

TABLE IV
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	43	42	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised Milk)	35	35	-
T.T.(Past)Channel Islands.	37	37	-
Sterilised Milk	5	5	-
TOTAL	120	119	1

Ice cream

We have seventy eight premises registered for the sale, and one for the manufacture of ice cream. In addition, ice cream is sold at sixteen other premises not requiring registration.

Ninety visits were made for inspection and sampling. One ice cream manufacturer operates a cold mix method which was satisfactory.

TABLE V
SAMPLING OF ICE CREAM

Type of Sample	No. Samples Taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Ice cream	8	7	1	-	-

Imitation Cream

Four samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

(b) Meat and Other Foods
Slaughterhouses

There are two slaughterhouses in use, one situated in a built up area in Peabody Road and the other at Oak Farm, Prospect Road.

The site and surrounding land of the Oak Farm Slaughterhouse has been sold for private development, and it is expected that the slaughterhouse will be closed during 1960.

During the year the Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959 brought into operation Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 requiring local authorities to report on all slaughterhouses in their district by November 1960.

The report was in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Meat Inspection

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down in Memo 3 (Meat). Five hundred and seventy three visits were made by the Inspectors for the purpose of meat inspection. Eight thousand four hundred and ninety two animals were killed and inspected. 100% meat inspection was maintained.

The number of cows slaughtered decreased by nearly 50% and this is reflected in the decrease in the amount of meat condemned.

The following are details of animals slaughtered in the district :-

TABLE VI
Details of Slaughtering during 1959

	Bullocks	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Peabody Road Slaughterhouse	337	1444	123	4884	55	6843
Prospect Road Slaughterhouse	201	56	44	361	987	1649
TOTAL	538	1500	167	5245	1042	8492

Incidence of Tuberculosis

1,500 cows were killed during the year, and an outstanding feature was the reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis.

In my Report for 1958 I drew attention to the effect of the attested herd scheme in reducing this disease. In 1959 the reduction was even greater with only 2.7% of cows affected, compared with 9.83% in 1958 and 21.8% in 1957. These figures indicate the remarkable progress which has been made in the reduction of tuberculosis in our dairy herds.

I think it is no exaggeration to say that this great revolution which has taken place in animal husbandry can also be regarded as one of the great public health measures of our times.

Cysticercus Bovis

All cattle are inspected for the presence of this parasite, and Table VII gives details of its incidence in the Farnborough Slaughterhouses. Carcasses so affected have either to be condemned, or subjected to refrigeration for a period of not less than two weeks at a temperature not exceeding 14°F, or not less than three weeks at a temperature not exceeding 20°F.

It is pleasing to note the decline over the past few years in the number of cases found.

TABLE VII

Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis found
in the Farnborough Slaughterhouses.

Year	Number Infested		Percentage of Cattle Inspected	Location of Cysts			
	Bullocks Heifers	Cows		Heads	Hearts	Diaphragms	Tongue
Average for previous six years	17.4	4.6	1.44	10.8	11	1.2	0.2
1958	1	5	0.171	4	3	—	—
1959	2	1	0.147	1	2	—	—

The Disposal of Condemned Meat

Meat found to be diseased is mutilated and stamped "Condemned F.U.D.C." in indelible ink.

A condemnation certificate is issued and the unfit meat or offal is removed by a contractor for manufacture into fertilisers.

TABLE VIII

Table Showing Animals Inspected and
Meat Condemned

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected.	538	1500	167	5245	1042
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	6	79	3	7	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	126	816	3	394	247
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	24.53	59.6	3.59	7.6	24.1
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	2	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	7	39	1	1	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	1.48	2.7	0.6	0.02	1.24
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	2	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to :-

27 tons. 6 cwts. - qtrs. 10 lbs.

Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned following inspection at food shops and food preparing premises.

53 tins Meat, Milk, Fish, Fruit,	14 lbs. Fish.
Jam, Soup and Vegetables.	3 Chickens.
	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. meat products.

These foods were collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision.

Food Hygiene and the Food Hygiene Regulations Act, 1955

Eight hundred and fifty one visits were made to food premises to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Improvements continued to be made in food shops and a considerable amount of refrigeration equipment was installed. This is very desirable. It is however in the ordinary everyday routine and the personal habits of the employees and the proprietors where trouble is experienced, even with efficient premises and equipment. Some people think that with refrigeration there is no longer need for rapid turnover of perishable foods, or to ensure that the foods are sold in strict rotation. This applies especially to meat pies and similar products and when complaints are investigated it is invariably the case that stock has been mixed in the shop. There is no excuse for this, as deliveries by the manufacturers are sufficiently frequent to ensure that these foods are sold in a fresh condition.

I have inspected wash basins in food shops complete with towel, soap and nail brush and all these facilities were as dry as a bone. This is not compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It was necessary to take legal proceedings under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 with respect to a bake house and cafe. There were contraventions of Regulations 5, 6 and 23 concerning the dirty and defective condition of walls, ceilings, floors and fittings, presence of vermin and accumulations of refuse. The proprietor was fined £10.0.0. on each of five charges, a total of £50.0.0.

There has since been a change of ownership resulting in considerable improvement to the premises and their control.

The Use of Spiked Labels

Further investigations were made on the subject of spiked labels to which I referred last year. This objectionable and I think potentially dangerous practice may be undoing some of the advantages of the protective wrapping of foods, particularly those foods which have been pre-cooked such as meat pies and cooked meats. Many of these labels have been found in a dirty condition with their spikes caked with stale food and dirt and no systematic cleaning and sterilisation of them appears to have been practised.

It would seem that an article of cooked food such as a meat pie which might have been prepared in satisfactory conditions and wrapped to protect it may be given an injection of bacteria by using these spiked labels. Laboratory

tests have shown them to have a heavy bacterial contamination and although the labels may not be entirely to blame for this, they will certainly contribute.

Steps were taken to try and ensure that the labels in our own shops are clean and to discourage piercing pre-packed foods, but the principal of spiking is general and as it is not referred to in the Food Hygiene Codes of Practice issued by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture I raised it at a meeting of the Association of Public Health Inspectors to see if it could be dealt with at national level.

Sweet Machines

Another practice which gave some cause for concern was the use of machines situated on the forecourts of shops for the sale of unwrapped sweets usually to children. The machines were found not to be dustproof, there was no system for cleaning them and the outlets through which the sweets were obtained were found to be extremely dirty due to dust and children's fingers. They were owned by different individuals who visited at intervals to refill them with sweets.

The proprietors of the shops concerned were informed that they would be held responsible by the Council for the cleanliness of these machines. Some were subsequently removed and we may see the end of this undesirable practice. Here again these machines appear to be in widespread use.

Food Hygiene Guild

The Guild remained in being, but was not active during the year.

Complaints of foreign bodies and substances in food

Complaints continued to be received from members of the public regarding foreign bodies found in food and the condition of food purchased.

The following are examples.

- (1) Animal excrement in a loaf of bread.
- (2) Metal in a cake.
- (3) Glass in a cake.
- (4) Maggots in egg rusk.

All cases were fully investigated and legal proceedings were taken against the baker selling bread containing animal excrement. The sale of this bread took place in the neighbouring Rural District and consequently the proceedings were instituted by that Authority. A fine of £20. was imposed.

We welcome reports of such cases by the public as it is only by receiving this information that we can investigate and take such action as is found to be necessary.

Number and Types of Food Trades
and premises in the District.

Number of premises	233
Number of food trades carried on in these premises :-						
Dairy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Shops and Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	31
Ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	101
Baking	..	..	..	..	..	4
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	49
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	16
Registered for Manufacture of Sausages, or Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods	..	..	..	..	..	22
Wet fish	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clubs and Licenced Premises	..	..	..	..	..	29
Grocery	..	..	..	..	..	69
Greengrocery	..	..	..	..	..	51
Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	49
						<hr/> 433 <hr/>

Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. J.S. Preston, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending 31st March, 1960:-

"1. During the year ended the 31st March, 1960 seventy five samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Farnborough Urban District Council.

2. Milk Samples

The milk samples number sixty two, including fourteen of Channel Islands milk.

Only one sample was unsatisfactory, and this involved a sample of hot milk sold at a cafe snack bar, which proved to contain 34 per cent of added water. Legal proceedings were taken in this case, the proprietor of the cafe being fined £20.0.0. and ordered to pay £2.14.0. costs.

3. Miscellaneous Samples

Twelve samples of various articles other than milk were obtained, one of these - Pork Sausages which contained only 51 per cent of meat - being the subject of adverse report. Although there is no fixed minimum standard for such articles it is usual for pork sausages and pork sausage meat to contain not less than 65 per cent of meat, and every effort is made to ensure that the proportion of meat does not fall below this figure. The butcher who had manufactured the sausages was interviewed and appeared to have acted under a misunderstanding of the position. When this was pointed out to him he undertook to ensure that the amount of meat used would not fall below 65 per cent.

4. General

Attention was also given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act in so far as they relate to the marking of ingredients and the labelling of the products to which they apply. Also it should be noted that many products sold within the District are subjected to checks in other areas. This applies particularly to prepacked articles, and in certain cases to milk received from dairies outside the immediate locality."

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Public Health publications are issued from the Department and from the Library and Housing Department with the co-operation of the Librarian and Housing Manager.

Our hoardings situated on Cove Green which have been in regular use for Public Health publicity and Salvage publicity for many years were removed during the year on grounds of amenity.

Talks on the work of the Department were given to local organisations and schools by your Chief Public Health Inspector and in this connection our film slide projector has proved very useful. Although slides and film strips made professionally are more efficient I find that those made locally create more interest at these talks.

APPENDIX A.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Housing

Inspections regarding defects or unsatisfactory conditions	829
Overcrowding	17
Verminous or dirty conditions	28
Improvement Grants	79
Rent Act	24

General

Inspections and visits in connection with	
Infectious Disease cases	739
Water supply	5
Caravans and moveable dwellings	65
Refuse and salvage disposal	270
Refuse and salvage collection	186
Dustbins and kitchen waste receptacles	912
Accumulations and deposits	32
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	37
Hackney carriages	27
Interviews with builders and owners	290
Keeping of animals	23
Piggeries	32
Smoke observations	29
New drains approved	82
New drains disapproved	16
Visits to works in progress	276
Old drains tested	48
Old drains inspected	257
Plumbing and sanitary work inspected and tested	183
Visits regarding deposited plans	28
Drainage disposal installations inspected	37
Public sanitary conveniences	27
Work places and offices	3
Theatres and places of entertainment	3
Pet shops	4
Shops Act	29
Schools	16
Factories	92
Miscellaneous inspections	115

Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles

Meat Inspection at the slaughterhouses	573
Butchers	65
Fishmongers and poulterers	17
Grocers	180
Greengrocers and fruiterers	46
Dairies	33
Milk vehicles	23
Registered ice cream premises	14
Fried fish shops	8
Registered food preparing premises	143
Restaurants	106
Food vehicles	30
Bakehouses	31
Confectioners and cake shops	115
Licenced premises	39
Miscellaneous food visits	61
Stalls	31

APPENDIX A (Cont'd).
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.
INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Sampling.

Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination	123
Milk bottles tested for sterility	78
Samples of ice cream and allied products	8
Samples of imitation cream	4
Water samples	2
Milk bottle cappings	9
Churn Rinsings	3
Bath waters	9
Sweet machine swabs	4
Spiked meat labels	6

Notices served

Number of Informal Notices served	266
Number of Informal Notices complied with	185
Number of Statutory Notices served	7
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	4

APPENDIX B

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Dwellinghouses

Additional underfloor ventilation provided	..	..	7
Ventilators renewed	..	..	2
Damp floors replaced by damp-proof floors	..	..	3
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	23
Additional window light provided	..	..	21
Windows provided with new sashcords	..	..	17
Windows repaired or replaced	..	..	24
Artificial light provided in staircases	..	..	9
Staircases repaired or renewed	..	..	3
Windows provided in staircases	..	..	4
Handrails and Balustrades provided to staircases	..		1
Ceilings provided or repaired	..	..	16
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	..	..	22
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	..	..	2
Dampness abated	..	..	6
Houses provided with horizontal damp-proof courses			5
Houses provided with vertical damp -proof courses			1
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired			33
Rainwater soakaways constructed or re-made	..	..	6
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	..		4
Walls repointed or repaired	..	..	29
External walls rendered with cement	..	..	7
Wallplaster repaired	..	..	31
Rooms re-decorated	..	..	11
Doors and door frames repaired	..	..	10
Foodstores provided	..	..	7
Foodstores ventilated	..	..	6
Roofs repaired or renewed	..	..	39
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	22
Fuel stores provided or repaired	..	..	16
Insanitary or defective sinks replaced by glazed sinks			5
Sink waste pipes repaired	..	..	7
Sink surrounds cemented or tiled	..	..	1
Yards or paths repaired	..	..	4
Defective dustbins renewed	..	..	137
Verminous or dirty houses cleansed	..	..	1
Houses redecorated under Rent Act	..	..	2

Drainage and Sanitation

Houses completely redrained	..	..	1
Houses provided with main drainage	..	..	12
Houses provided with bathrooms	..	..	33
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	16
Choked drains cleansed	..	..	11
New inspection chambers constructed	..	..	8
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	..		10
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers			8
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	..		9
Cesspools abolished	..	..	11
New cesspool at existing house	..	..	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	..	..	21
Additional water closets provided	..	..	15

Food Premises

Premises enlarged and modernised	..	..	..	..	2
Constant supply of hot water provided	..	..	..	..	5
First aid equipment provided	..	..	..	..	1
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	7
Walls repaired	..	..	..	..	8
Ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	2
New impervious benches or tables provided	..	..	..	..	5
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	2
Soap and clean towels provided	..	..	..	..	4
Wash basins provided	..	..	..	..	7
Rooms cleansed and decorated	..	..	..	..	21
Additional ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	1

Factories, Workplaces and Shops

Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	3
Washing facilities and cloakroom provided	..	..	..	..	1
Proper means of escape in case of fire	..	..	..	..	4
Walls and ceilings cleansed	..	..	..	..	2
Sanitary conveniences provided	..	..	..	..	4
Sanitary conveniences provided with artificial light	..	..	..	..	1

Miscellaneous

Deposits of refuse removed	..	..	..	..	4
Nuisances from keeping of animals and poultry abated	..	..	..	..	2
New and approved piggeries erected	..	..	..	..	1
Stagnant ponds filled	..	..	..	..	1
Unsatisfactory caravans vacated	..	..	..	..	1
Unsatisfactory shed discontinued for human habitation	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX C

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT
MECHANICAL POWER.

1. Inspection for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Written</u> <u>Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	4	21	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	78	71	5	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	30	6	-	-
TOTAL	112	98	5	-

2. Cases in which Defects were Found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Sanitary Conveniences.		
(a) Insufficient.	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	1
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-
Other offences.	3	3
TOTAL.	5	4

